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AFGHANISTAN. 7 Oct.—Statement on Afghan frontier violations (*see Pakistan*). Kabul radio denied that Afghan troops had taken part in the recent reported clash.

AUSTRALIA. 6 Oct.—Mr Menzies, Prime Minister, broadcasting on new measures to arrest rising prices and costs, said there was to be no change in the exchange rate.

12 Oct.—*Budget*. Mr Fadden, the Treasurer, introducing the Budget to Parliament, said that total revenue for 1950–51 was estimated at £A738,700,000 and expenditure at £A738,300,000. Defence expenditure was estimated at £A83 m., compared with £A54 m. in 1949–50. Provision had been made for substantial increases in pensions.

Wages and Prices. The arbitration court agreed by a majority decision to increase the basic wage rate by £A1 weekly.

16 Oct.—*Communism*. The federal executive of the Labour Party ordered the Labour members of Parliament to withdraw their opposition to the Communist Party Dissolution Bill and to postpone putting forward the desired amendments until Labour returned to office.

Strikes. All passenger and goods trains in Victoria stopped running as a result of a strike by 3,500 railwaymen for wage increases.

AUSTRIA. 5 Oct.—*Unrest*. Communists intensified their efforts to promote the strike called in protest against the Government's wage-price agreement. Traffic was held up in several parts of Vienna and several of the roads leading from the city were blocked. Railway traffic between Vienna and the west was held up for most of the day by Communists who occupied the station at St Poelten. Many factories stopped work.

At Wiener Neustadt the Russian commandant ordered the Austrian police to evacuate the post office which they had taken over from rioters.

The Federal Government sent telegrams to the Foreign Ministers of the four occupying Powers protesting that the Russians were actively supporting the strikes and demonstrations. A Note of protest in similar terms was also sent to the Allied Council.

Later in the day the strike committee called off the strike. They complained that the Government had used force against the strikers and also said that the western Powers had exerted pressure against them.

7 Oct.—The Government received a reply to their Note to Britain, assuring them of the British Government's support and declaring that the action of the Soviet authorities in the recent disorders was inconsistent with their obligations under international agreement.

Letter from U.S. Assistant Secretary of State (*see United States*).

10 Oct.—Dr Gruber in Washington. (*see United States*).

11 Oct.—The Government issued a *communiqué* stating that after the strikes had ended several local Russian commanders had ordered the discontinuance of disciplinary measures taken against various people involved in the disorders. The Government had instructed its officials to ask Russian commanders for written instructions for such cases in future.

12 Oct.—The Chancellor, addressing Parliament on the recent Communist strikes and disorders, said they were evidently planned in advance. He accused the Soviet element of direct interference and said it was now clear that if the Communists ever again received outside help they would meet the determined opposition of the whole nation.

13 Oct.—At a meeting of the Allied Council, the Soviet representative admitted that Russian commanders had, in some cases, intervened in the recent disorders but maintained that they had not violated the control agreement. After a long discussion he vetoed a motion to reply to the formal Austrian complaint.

Lord Henderson, the British Foreign Under-Secretary, told correspondents in Vienna that he was impressed by the confidence of Austrian democrats.

14 Oct.—Herr Graf, Under-Secretary of State for the Interior, said he had evidence that the Communists were planning for new disorders in December.

BRAZIL. 13 Oct.—Dr Vargas, whose election as President seemed assured from the votes already counted, said in a statement to the press that he would govern in accordance with the will of the people and would attempt to follow the example of progressive countries like Britain and the Scandinavian States. Every effort must be made to solve the country's economic crisis.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA. 13 Oct.—Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, speaking in Nairobi, Kenya, strongly criticized Mr Bevin's statement in his speech of 5 October on the aims of self-government in the African colonies.

BULGARIA. 8 Oct.—Minorities dispute with Turkey (*see Turkey*).

CANADA. 6 Oct.—*Defence*. Mr Claxton, Defence Minister, speaking in Montreal said over \$600 m. worth of orders for military equipment had been placed or were about to be placed in Canada in connection with the defence programme. The Government had offered to transfer to west European nations enough surplus equipment from the last war to supply one or two divisions.

10 Oct.—*Defence*. Air-Marshal Slessor, Chief of the British Air Staff, had discussions in Ottawa with the Minister of Defence and the Chiefs of Staff.

13 Oct.—*Britain*. The Ministers of Finance and of Trade and Commerce had discussions with Mr Gaitskell, the British Minister for Economic Affairs, who had arrived in Ottawa from Washington.

CHINA. 5 Oct.—Mr Bevin's statement (*see Great Britain*).

7 Oct.—It was learned that two Sino-Soviet joint companies for oil and non-ferrous metals had been set up in Sinkiang province in accordance with the agreement of 27 March.

Reports current in Hong Kong said that over 10 m. people were

CHINA (*continued*)

threatened with starvation in the flood-devastated areas of North Kiangsu and North Anhwei. Thousands of refugees were believed to be moving south.

8 Oct.—Ratification of Sino-Soviet treaty announced (*see U.S.S.R.*).

10 Oct.—*Trade Agreement.* A trade agreement with the east German State was concluded in Peking, under which China would deliver raw materials in return for industrial products.

11 Oct.—*Korea.* Peking radio, quoting a Foreign Ministry spokesman, denounced as illegal the U.N. decision to cross the 38th parallel in Korea and said that the Chinese 'cannot stand idly by' in face of the serious situation created by the invasion of Korea by the U.S.A. and its accomplices.

12 Oct.—It was learned that the governor of the People's Bank of China had sent a cable to the head of the World Bank reminding him of Chou En-lai's previous message claiming Chinese rights and interests in the bank on behalf of the People's Government, and declaring that the People's Bank was empowered to deal with all such rights.

14 Oct.—It was announced that the Peking Government was taking over the Roman Catholic Fu Jen University in Peking.

18 Oct.—*Korea.* It was learned that Mr Chou En-lai, Prime Minister, had protested to the United Nations against the invasion of China's territorial air by U.S. aircraft from Korea, and called on the Security Council to take immediate steps to stop the extension of the conflict and bring about the prompt withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea.

COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE. *Erratum.* Lines 6-7 under the entry of 4 October should read '... during the three years beginning 1 July 1950 ...'

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 6 Oct.—*Treason Trial.* Eight persons were found guilty at Brno of treason 'under British direction', in connection with the recently-expelled British vice-consul at Bratislava, and sentenced to prison terms ranging from life to twelve years. Four former employees of the U.S. Consulate in Prague were sentenced at another trial to long terms of imprisonment for offences against the State.

10 Oct.—Reports reaching Vienna said that a new purge was proceeding in Prague, all 'reactionaries, bourgeois, and unproductives' having been ordered to leave the city for the provinces.

14 Oct.—Two men were executed at Brno after being found guilty of belonging to an anti-Communist underground group.

DENMARK. 11 Oct.—Mr Winston Churchill addressed a large audience in Copenhagen on European unity as a step towards World Government.

17 Oct.—*Defence.* The Foreign Minister told Parliament that Danish co-operation in a European army would depend on guarantees for Denmark's own defence.

EGYPT. 6 Oct.—*Nile Project*. The Minister of Works announced that agreement had been reached between Egypt, Britain, and Ethiopia for the construction of a dam at Lake Tana, the source of the Blue Nile.

13 Oct.—Minister of Social Affairs in London (*see Great Britain*).

17 Oct.—The Opposition parties issued a joint statement for submission to King Farouk declaring that the country was passing through a highly critical period as a result of misgovernment and corruption in high places, and that the public's patience was exhausted. A national revolt was to be feared unless the King himself acted to set matters right and restore constitutional life.

Foreign Minister in Washington (*see United States*).

ERITREA. 6 Oct.—Bandits ambushed a passenger train twenty-nine miles from Asmara, killing one British soldier.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION. 7 Oct.—A two-day meeting of the Council of the O.E.E.C. ended in Paris after a number of decisions had been made on measures to combat inflation and maintain economic stability in face of the new situation created by the Korean war and rearmament. These decisions dealt broadly with the problems of internal financial stability, investments, raw materials shortages, electrical energy, manpower, and trade and payments. The need for collective action was stressed.

FINLAND. 8 Oct.—*Strikes*. It was learned that the trade unions' federation executive had given warnings of a general strike on 22 October unless the wage conflicts were satisfactorily solved. (The strikes in the metal, timber, and other industries had now been in process for six weeks.)

17 Oct.—A Bill to grant home rule to the Aaland Islands was withdrawn in Parliament after the Soviet Minister had handed President Paasikivi a memo on the subject.

FRANCE. 5 Oct.—Austrian Note *re* Soviet interference (*see Austria*).

7 Oct.—M. Petsche, Finance Minister, left for Washington.

8 Oct.—*Germany*. M. Schuman, Foreign Minister, speaking at Metz, said it was clear that in existing conditions everybody, including Germany, must join in the defence of democratic freedom. But German divisions must not be armed or equipped until the French Army was fully armed.

The Sultan of Morocco arrived in France on a State visit.

Indo-China. Mr Tran van Huu, Prime Minister of Viet Nam, left Paris for Saigon.

10 Oct.—*Defence*. M. Moch, Minister of Defence, had discussions in Paris with the British Defence Minister, and later left for Washington.

The Cabinet approved a draft Bill extending the period of compulsory military service from one year to eighteen months and providing for a complete reorganization of the recruiting system.

11 Oct.—*Indo-China*. M. Letourneau, Minister for Associated

FRANCE (*continued*)

States, in an interview published in *L'Aube*, said that the war in Indo-China was no longer being waged against guerilla bands but against a properly constituted and fully equipped army. Declaring that France could no longer bear the whole brunt of these attacks he suggested the possibility of supplementing the Atlantic Pact by a similar effort of military and economic co-operation between the Powers interested in the peace of the Far East.

12 Oct.—M. Moch and M. Petsche at Washington discussions (*see United States*).

Indo-China. A Government spokesman said that M. Moch had been instructed by the Prime Minister to ask the U.S. Government for more arms for Indo-China to fight what had become a full-scale war.

15 Oct.—*Indo-China.* M. Letourneau, Minister for Associated States, and Gen. Juin, Resident-General in Morocco, left Paris for Indo-China.

17 Oct.—Agreement on U.S. military aid (*see United States*).

M. Letourneau and Gen. Juin in Saigon (*see Indo-China*).

18 Oct.—*U.S. Military Aid.* M. Moch reported to the Cabinet on the results of the Washington talks. Under the provisional agreement reached the U.S.A. would supply France with military aid to the value of from \$2,000 m. to \$2,675 m. This included shipments of arms and material under the Military Assistance Programme, a contribution of \$200 m. to the French rearmament programme, and \$275 m. for the prosecution of the war in Indo-China—the latter sum to be met from the \$500 m. appropriated by Congress for military aid in the Far East.

GERMANY. 5 Oct.—Mr Bevin's statement (*see Great Britain*).

Berlin. Following the Russian release of west Berlin and west German barges, British military police were withdrawn from the Berlin locks and the free movement of inland water traffic was resumed.

6 Oct.—*West Germany.* Traffic over a large part of the inland waterways system was brought to a standstill by a strike of workers for higher pay.

The Allied High Commission announced that it had appointed a committee to help the German authorities in matters of internal security, including accommodation for the new police force and for the allied military reinforcements.

East Germany. An article by Herr Lange, chairman of the central commission for State control, in the Soviet organ *Tägliche Rundschau*, confirmed reports of the poor quality of some east German manufactures and said that this strongly suggested sabotage.

7 Oct.—*East Germany.* Herr Grotewohl, Prime Minister, speaking in Berlin on the first anniversary of the formation of the east German State, repeated his denial that the one-party system would be introduced after the elections.

8 Oct.—*Western Germany.* Mr McCloy, the U.S. High Commissioner, re-emphasized in a broadcast the guarantee given to the Federal Republic and to Berlin by the western Powers. The decision of the

Atlantic Pact countries to create a unified army for the defence of Europe raised the question of a possible contribution by Germany. No definite decision had been taken but two things were clear: (1) any such contribution would have to be within the framework of an integrated European defence, i.e. no German national army would be permitted; (2) the western allies recognized that a German contribution would only be possible or desirable if it were actively supported by the people, the Parliament, and the Government of the Federal Republic. He denied reports that the western Powers were trying to 'buy' German military help in time of danger.

M. François-Poncet, the French High Commissioner, speaking at Bremen, said that the question of Germany's part in European defence could only be decided when the west European army was equipped. Calling for a united Europe as the only real defence, he expressed the hope that Spain might soon be brought into the United Nations and the Council of Europe.

M. Schuman on German rearmament (*see France*).

It was learned that the transport workers union had threatened to call a strike in protest against the action of the authorities in instituting an emergency service on the waterways.

9 Oct.—*West Germany*. It was announced that Dr Heinemann, Minister of the Interior in the Federal Government, had resigned. Dr Heinemann, whose differences with the Government were mainly concerned with the question of German rearmament, was also chairman of the general synod of the German Evangelical Church.

Mr McCloy, speaking on defence questions at a meeting of U.S. officials at Frankfurt, said it had been decided to disregard the zonal boundaries in matters connected with the impending allied troop reinforcements.

M. François-Poncet, who spoke at the same meeting, said that in view of the danger of Russian aggression towards western Germany, the Federal Government must be allowed more freedom and independence. The risks involved in German recovery would be enhanced by the strict maintenance of allied controls. He also spoke of French fears of German rearmament.

10 Oct.—It was learned that the High Commission had amended the existing allied legislation, in accordance with the Foreign Ministers' decision at New York, so as to remove all restrictions on the building of commercial ships in Germany for export.

Trade agreement between east Germany and Chinese People's Republic (*see China*).

11 Oct.—*Berlin*. Gen. Eddy, Commander of the U.S. Army in Europe, announced in Berlin that the first increase in U.S. military strength in Germany would be made in Berlin, and reaffirmed that any attack on the city would mean war.

West Germany. Dr Adenauer spoke in a broadcast of the perils facing the Republic from the east and expressed satisfaction at the three-Power guarantee. The allied troops to be stationed in Germany would be not occupation troops but security troops. Referring to the

GERMANY (*continued*)

discussions abroad on German rearmament he appealed, notably to France, for confidence in German goodwill.

Dr Robert Lehr, a member of the Christian Democratic Union, was appointed to succeed Dr Heinemann as Minister of the Interior.

Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, speaking at a meeting of allied officers at Frankfurt, said that the allies must assure the defence of 'the whole German territory' as well as of western Europe. In west Germany an independent Government must be established as soon as possible.

East German Elections. It was learned that the three High Commissioners had sent identical letters to Gen. Chuikov, head of the Soviet Control Commission, protesting against the impending single-list elections in the eastern Zone and forwarding, with their approval, a communication from the Federal Chancellor calling attention to the resolution passed by the Bundestag on 14 September. The High Commissioners recalled that a letter addressed to Gen. Chuikov on the same subject on 25 May last had remained unanswered.

East Germany. The Communist organ *Neues Deutschland* published an attack on Dr Dibelius, head of the Evangelical Church, accusing him of having helped the Nationalist Socialist Party to power and supported the 'terrorization of anti-Fascist workers'. (This followed a period of increasing deterioration in Church-State relations, marked by the official boosting of a small number of non-representative clericals who supported the National Front.)

12 Oct.—*East German Elections.* The Bonn Government and the Committee for All-German Questions of the Bundestag sent messages to the people in the eastern Zone denouncing the impending 'swindle election' and urging them to hold fast in face of Communist terrorism and pressure. Electors were advised to vote 'no' or to invalidate their voting papers only when this involved no personal risk.

Berlin. It was announced that 375,712 members of the east Berlin electorate (whose total number was estimated at 850,000) had recorded their desire for free elections throughout the city and for the reunification of the municipal administration by means of an informal plebiscite conducted by the west Berlin *Magistrat*. (Each person recorded his vote by posting the counterfoil of his September ration card to the west Berlin *Magistrat*.)

13 Oct.—*East German Elections.* President Pieck made a speech in Berlin warning the electorate not to be put off from voting by the propaganda of west German warmongering politicians, and declaring that the east German Government declined instructions on freedom and democracy from the High Commissioners. An article in *Neues Deutschland* gave a warning that those who failed to vote would be recognized as warmongers and enemies of the people.

Dr Adenauer broadcast a goodwill message to the people of east Germany, condemning the elections as an act of political blackmail and assuring them of the Federal Government's support and its determination to spare no effort to achieve German unity. A similar message of goodwill was broadcast by Dr Schumacher.

15 Oct.—*East German Elections*. A general election was held in east Germany, excluding Berlin. According to the official figures, 99·44 per cent of the electorate went to the polls, and of these 99·58 per cent voted in favour of the National Front.

16 Oct.—*West Germany*. The information department of the Evangelical Church Congress stated that Dr Heinemann and the all-German council agreed that 'remilitarization in the present circumstances should be rejected'.

Herr von Weizsäcker, formerly State Secretary in the Foreign Office, was released from prison, where he had been serving a war crimes sentence, under a reprieve scheme for good conduct.

18 Oct.—*West Germany*. Gen. Hays, the U.S. deputy High Commissioner, refuted current rumours about German rearmament, declaring that with the exception of licensed sporting weapons, no arms of any kind were being made in western Germany or west Berlin. No conversations had been held between the U.S.A. and German generals about a German contribution to European defence, nor had the U.S. High Commissioner any understanding with the Federal Government on this subject. The question of Germany's contribution to European defence must await the decision of the Governments concerned.

The Bundestag passed a motion calling on the Government to ask the High Commission to stop the recruitment of Germans into foreign legions.

GREAT BRITAIN. 5 Oct.—*Foreign Policy*. Mr Shinwell, Defence Minister, opened the foreign policy discussion at the Labour Party conference at Margate with a speech in which he justified the nation's rearmament proposals. Britain would never be an aggressor, but any failure to build up the defences in the existing international situation would be fatal.

Mr Bevin, Foreign Minister, rejected the assertion of certain weak-minded people that the U.S.A. was an aggressive Power, and said that this was a lie sent out by Russia. He described his own attempts from the time he took office till 1947 to make friends with Russia, and said that not one of his critics would stand more abuse from Molotov and Vyshinsky than he had done. Britain was prepared to meet Russia at the conference table at any time but they had the right to be treated as honest people. He disagreed in any case with the principle of allowing four or five big Powers to settle the affairs of a small Power; he preferred a system by which every nation could have its say. The big-Power conferences before 1947 had led to nothing but aggression or threats of aggression. There was nearly war at the time of the Berlin air-lift and now again the situation in Germany, with the creation of a large armoured police force in the eastern Zone, gave grounds for anxiety and made it imperative for the Government to take precautions.

The State of Korea had been created by the United Nations and any difficulties should have been settled by discussion. The tanks used in North Korea were not made there; they were sent from outside. The Security Council had done the only possible thing in offering resistance.

Speaking of the British proposals at the General Assembly, he said it was most important that the presence of U.N. troops in Korea should be dependent on the United Nations and not on any single Power. He appealed to all Koreans to surrender to the trust of the United Nations and thus avoid further bloodshed.

Referring to the steps being taken to build up an integrated military force in Europe he promised that it would never be used except to defend peace or resist aggression.

Speaking of Britain's achievements in the field of colonial development, he said that her aim in the African territories was not to exploit the natives but 'to bring them to self-government, leading them along the road India had gone . . . the road to freedom'.

China was a great nation and the Government had taken the view that she should be brought into the United Nations because she was part of the great Asian emergence. World opinion was coming round to that view. If the statesmen of China did not indulge in aggression and showed patience they would soon find themselves part of the comity of nations.

In Germany they wanted economic and political unity for the sake of the unity of Europe, but they did not want a military Germany. It was difficult to find a balance but he believed that most Germans now realized the futility of war. He ended with an appeal for whole-hearted support of the United Nations and for the necessary military backing to strengthen the organization against aggression.

A resolution calling *inter alia* for a five-Power Conference, including the U.S.S.R., and for the outlawing of the atomic bomb was defeated by nearly 5 m. votes to 881,000.

Czechoslovakia. Mr Gaze, the vice-consul in Bratislava who had recently been expelled from Czechoslovakia, denied on arrival in Vienna that he had been directing a Czech underground.

Austrian Note *re* Soviet interference (*see Austria*).

6 Oct.—*Schuman Plan.* Mr Dalton, Minister of Town and Country Planning, reaffirmed at the final session of the Labour Party Conference that the Government would not join in the scheme for a supra-national authority for coal and steel but that they would do their best to co-operate with it.

Export Control. An order came into force making the export of certain classes of machine tools, except to Commonwealth countries and the U.S.A., subject to licence.

8 Oct.—Mr Gaitskell in New York (*see United States*).

Reply to Austrian Note (*see Austria*).

10 Oct.—Gen. Harding and Mr Crawley in Tokyo (*see Korea*).

Air-Marshal Slessor in Ottawa (*see Canada*).

Mr Shinwell in Paris (*see France*).

11 Oct.—*Korea.* A further 1,400 troops embarked for Korea.

Mr Churchill in Copenhagen (*see Denmark*).

12 Oct.—*Conservative Party.* Mr Eden, deputy leader of the Opposition, speaking at the Party's annual conference at Blackpool, said that the Opposition supported the Government on most aspects of foreign policy but criticized their defence policy which, until recently, had

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allowed a serious deterioration in the strength of the armed forces. The task of the democracies was to build up their defences so as to be able to negotiate peace from strength. U.N. action in Korea was a gain for peace, but the political objectives in Korea were as important as the military ones. He praised the Commonwealth plan for the economic development of south-east Asia but said it would cost far more than the first allocation of £8 m.

Agreement on U.S. aid for British rearmament programme (*see United States*).

13 Oct.—Lord Henderson in Vienna (*see Austria*).

The Egyptian Minister of Social Affairs arrived in London at the invitation of Mr Bevin.

Mr Gaitskell in Ottawa (*see Canada*).

14 Oct.—*Conservative Party*. Mr Churchill, speaking at the end of the party conference, expressed his joy at the favourable turn of events in Korea and also his hope that the free world would not become too deeply involved in the Far East, because the dangers there were small compared with those facing Europe. He emphasized that success in Korea must not lead to a sense of false security.

15 Oct.—Mr Attlee broadcast an appeal for volunteers to join the civil defence services.

17 Oct.—Mr Bevin told Parliament in reply to a question that the Government would not support the holding of big-Power talks as a substitute for the security plan now being discussed in the General Assembly, but that if circumstances arose in which such consultations might prove fruitful they would be prepared to join them.

E.R.P. Mr Hoffman, the retiring E.C.A. Administrator, arrived in London.

18 Oct.—Mr Bevin, speaking at the annual dinner of the Anglo-Portuguese Society said that events in Korea showed that the United Nations had succeeded where the League of Nations had failed. Referring to the efforts being made to help the underdeveloped countries, he paid a special tribute to the generosity of the U.S.A.

Balance of Payments. A White Paper (Cmd. 8065) was published on the U.K.'s Balance of Payments from 1946-50. It showed that in the first six months of 1950 Britain earned a balance of payments surplus of £52 m. in transactions with the rest of the world—a figure made up of a deficit of £108 m. in visible trade and a surplus of £160 m. in invisible transactions. The sterling area's gold and dollar reserves increased by £262 m. in this period, and the U.K.'s sterling liabilities increased to a total of £3,471 m. Net oversea investment during these six months amounted to £16 m., compared with £8 m. in the first half of 1949.

GREECE. 5 Oct.—Acceptance of invitation to associate with Atlantic Pact defence in the Mediterranean (*see United States*).

9 Oct.—The General Staff said that on 3 October, Bulgarian troops had fired on Greek patrols in the frontier area in Thrace.

18 Oct.—Statement on Greek refugee children (*see Yugoslavia*).

HUNGARY. 13 Oct.—*Defence.* Gen. Nogradi, Deputy Minister of National Defence, spoke at Diosgyor of the serious danger of war and said the army must be strengthened against a possible imperialist attack. He confirmed that the officer corps had been purged of hostile and imperialist elements.

INDIA. 15 Oct.—*Strikes.* A meeting of Bombay workers ratified the decision of the Socialist strike committee to end the textile strike which had been proceeding since 14 August. (In several clashes with the police during the strike, twelve strikers had been killed, over 100 wounded, and 1,000 arrested.)

16 Oct.—*Korea.* Pandit Nehru, reviewing the Government's policy towards Korea at a press conference, explained that India had been unable to join the seven-Power Korean Commission because he disagreed with the immediate crossing of the 38th parallel by U.N. troops, feeling that further efforts should first be made to solve the conflict by peaceful means, and because he opposed the proposal before the General Assembly to create separate armed forces on behalf of the United Nations in each country. This plan was more likely to create a war psychosis than to avoid further conflicts.

INDO-CHINA. 5 Oct.—It was learned that several French soldiers had been killed and wounded in a recent Viet Minh attack on Tourane, south of Hué. The situation had been restored.

10 Oct.—It was learned that the French garrison withdrawn from Kaobang in northern Viet Nam, and the relief column sent out to meet it had been trapped by Viet Minh forces near Thatkhe and that only some 500 had succeeded in fighting their way out. About 3,500 men were believed lost.

11 Oct.—It was announced in Saigon that French Union Forces had ejected Viet Minh guerillas from an outpost thirty miles north of Saigon, killing at least 130.

Statements by M. Letourneau (*see France*).

12 Oct.—A French military spokesman announced in Saigon that French and Viet Nameese troops had been withdrawn according to plan from Thai Nguyen and that a new defence line had been established further south, some thirty miles north of Hanoi.

13 Oct.—It was announced in Saigon that French troops had evacuated Thatkhe, the frontier post north-east of Hanoi, as part of the defence reorganization.

16 Oct.—It was learned that Nacham, a frontier post about twenty miles north-east of Langson, had been evacuated by the French and immediately afterwards occupied by Viet Minh troops. The rearguard of the garrison evacuated from Thatkhe was officially reported missing, the main body having reached their newly-assigned positions. It was also announced in Saigon that the civilian evacuation of Langson had been ordered so as to free the local authorities from non-military responsibilities. Unofficial reports said that Viet Minh troops had cut the road between Langson and Hanoi.

A consignment of U.S. military supplies reached Saigon by sea.

17 Oct.—M. Letourneau, French Minister for the Associated States, and Gen. Juin, Resident-General in Morocco, arrived in Saigon by air from France.

M. Pignon, the High Commissioner, announced a state of emergency in Tongking.

18 Oct.—It was learned that French forces had evacuated Dong Dang, a frontier post ten miles north of Langson. The news was also released of a recent well-organized Viet Minh attack near Phuly, south of Hanoi, where the insurgents had crossed the Song Day River and maintained a footing on the eastern bank for nearly a week before being driven back.

INDONESIA. 5 Oct.—A statement issued by the U.N. committee for Indonesia said that the Dutch Government had asked it to use all its influence to bring about a cease-fire in Amboina.

Appeal for mediation by office of South Molucca's Republic at the Hague (*see Netherlands*).

President Soekarno said in a broadcast that Holland was responsible for 'the Bandoeng, Macassar, and Amboina affairs'. Indonesia's main difficulties since the transfer of sovereignty had been caused by troops under Dutch responsibility. He accused Holland of 'hanging on to New Guinea' because she wanted to remain a big colonial Power.

6 Oct.—The U.N. Commission appealed to the Government to cease hostilities against Amboina and to allow the Commission to mediate in the conflict. The appeal was rejected.

9 Oct.—Parliament adopted a resolution condemning as aggressive the recent cable from the Dutch Foreign Minister calling for a cease-fire in Amboina.

16 Oct.—An economic co-operation agreement with the U.S.A. was signed in Jakarta providing for U.S. economic and technical assistance in the fields of public health, agriculture, fisheries, industry, and education.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE STUDY OF EUROPEAN QUESTIONS. 15 Oct.—The Committee issued an Appeal for the Preservation of Peace—the Paris Appeal—accusing Russia of organizing aggression, and calling on the United Nations to charge any country aiding or condoning aggression with complicity.

INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC ECONOMIC CONFERENCE. 12 Oct.—The Teheran conference ended.

ITALY. 5 Oct.—*E.R.P.* As a result of widespread consternation aroused by the E.C.A. criticism of the Government's financial policy (on 3 October) the Cabinet made public a letter received from Mr Dayton, chief of the E.C.A. mission, in which he said there was 'no essential divergence between the E.C.A. mission and the Italian Ministers concerned'.

ITALY (*continued*)

Trieste. It was learned that the Court of Cassation, in deciding a point of issue between the courts of Turin and Trieste, had ruled that Trieste came within the jurisdictional area of Italy.

It was learned that over 10 per cent of those employed in heavy industry in Genoa had been dismissed in the past few weeks.

6 Oct.—A meeting of the National Association of Magistrates in Rome approved a resolution on the urgent need for a reform of the judiciary.

Somaliland. It was made known in a Senate debate that over 2,000 of the 5,300 Italian troops sent to Somaliland were to be recalled as a result of the stable conditions there.

9 Oct.—*E.R.P.* Mr Hoffman, the retiring E.C.A. administrator, told a press conference in Rome that the Treasury's investments plans were bold and imaginative but that a spirit of urgency was needed to put them into effective action. Mr Hoffman later had meetings with the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister, and the Minister of the Treasury.

12 Oct.—*Land Reform.* The Senate passed the 'partial' land reform Bill, already approved by the Chamber, which provided for the expropriation and reallocation to peasant owners, of some 1,750,000 acres of land, mainly in southern Italy.

18 Oct.—*Defence.* The Minister of Defence, winding up the debate on the defence estimates in the Chamber, said that by the end of June 1951 Italy would have eleven infantry divisions, of which seven would be completely equipped, and an air force up to the strength conceded by the peace treaty (200 fighter aircraft and certain transport planes). The three-year defence programme would cost 400,000 m. lire annually.

JAPAN. 11 Oct.—Mr Acheson on preliminary peace treaty discussions (*see United States*).

13 Oct.—The Government announced that 10,090 of the country's war-time leaders, who had been purged for economic, political, and other civilian activities, had been restored to public life.

15 Oct.—Conference between Gen. MacArthur and President Truman (*see United States*).

18 Oct.—Gen. MacArthur announced that as from 1 November all foreign nationals (other than members of the occupation staff or of diplomatic missions) would be subject to the jurisdiction of Japanese courts. (This directive was in accordance with a policy decision of the Far Eastern Commission issued on 21 September.)

JORDAN. 12 Oct.—*Government Changes.* The Government resigned and the King asked the outgoing Prime Minister, Said Pasha el Mufti, to form a new one.

14 Oct.—*Government Changes.* The formation of a new Cabinet, under the Premiership of Said Pasha el Mufti, was announced. Its members included: Abdul Rahim Pasha Khalifae, Interior; Rouhi Pasha Adbilhadi, Exterior; and Fawzi Pasha el Mulki, Defence.

15 Oct.—*Foreign Policy.* The Prime Minister, replying to questions at an official ceremony in the Parliament House, said that his foreign policy would be: first, to co-operate with, and remain in, the Arab League group; and secondly, to try to establish an exchange of diplomatic representation with Syria. As for policy towards the Jews, he was not prepared to conclude a peace unless there was a compensating surrender, such as the return of Ramleh and Lydda towns, the Samaria triangle, the Hebron suburb lands, and a reasonable settlement of the Jerusalem problem. As regards a general settlement, this should follow the U.N. 1947 resolution and the Lausanne protocol of 12 May 1949.

KOREA. 5 Oct.—South Korean troops, advancing up the east coast, took Changjon, about sixty miles north of the 38th parallel, and pushing on met strong Communist resistance. Further inland another South Korean force engaged a pocket of about 1,200 enemy troops.

It was learned that a U.N. medical and welfare team had begun relief work in Seoul.

Mr Bevin's statements (*see Great Britain*).

6 Oct.—South Korean troops advanced some ten miles further up the east coast after breaking through enemy rearguards at Changjon and reached positions about 32 miles south of the port of Wonsan. It was learned that another South Korean division had crossed the 38th parallel after capturing Chunchon, the eastern terminus of the railway line from Seoul, while other South Korean units had occupied Yongdae, Inje, and Yachon, just north of the border.

North Korean leaders appealed to all 'patriotic youth' to take up arms to stop the American advance.

8 Oct.—U.S. patrols moved up from Kaesong on the Seoul-Pyongyang road and crossed the 38th parallel. South Korean troops advancing up the road to the north-east through captured Uijongbu also crossed the border, meeting stiff resistance near Chongong. Other South Korean units further east captured Hwachon. It was understood that forward units of the division advancing up the east coast had reached Wonsan.

South of the border about 1,500 North Koreans were repulsed in an attack on Uchin on the east coast. There were other attacks by isolated Communists in the Taejon area.

Reports reaching Seoul showed that the murder by South Koreans of isolated North Korean troops and of South Koreans suspected of collaboration was increasing.

9 Oct.—Gen. MacArthur called on the North Koreans, 'for the last time', to surrender.

U.N. forces crossed the 38th parallel in strength just north of Kaesong but ran into stiff resistance about half a mile north of the border. To the east, South Korean troops captured Chongong in fierce fighting and further east again, near Hwachon, the South Koreans were heavily opposed.

10 Oct.—The U.N. advance into North Korea continued cautiously against light opposition. In the west, two battalions crossed the Yesong

KOREA (*continued*)

River. On their right flank another battalion advanced about four miles north of the 38th parallel on the Kaesong-Kumchon road, while a third force moved north-east to Yonchon.

Gen. Harding, C.-in-C., British Far East Land Forces, and Mr Crawley, British Under-Secretary for Air, arrived in Tokyo from Singapore to confer with Gen. MacArthur.

Army headquarters announced that Communist casualties from the outbreak of war to 7 October were estimated at 170,000 killed and wounded, and 50,000 captured.

11 Oct.—It was learned that South Korean troops had captured Wonsan and that the airfield was already in allied use. It was also learned that Chorwon, an important enemy defence position on the Seoul-Wonsan railway, had been captured by South Koreans.

12 Oct.—British, Canadian, Australian, and U.S. warships bombarded Chongjin, a port and a major industrial centre on the east coast about fifty miles south of the Soviet frontier and also shelled other coastal targets between there and Songjin.

South Korean troops made a further crossing of the 38th parallel at a point in the extreme west and occupied the port of Haeju. The advance of U.N. troops continued against varying opposition. It was learned that on the central front South Korean troops had captured Pyongyang and that elements of the divisions which had captured Wonsan were moving west, in the direction of Pyongyang, the capital.

In an exchange of messages on the second anniversary of the establishment of Korean-Soviet diplomatic relations, Mr Stalin replied to the greetings of Kim Il Sung, the North Korean Premier, wishing to the 'Korean people . . . the successful completion of their long years of struggle for the establishment of a united, independent, and democratic Korea'.

Two U.S. minesweepers sank after striking mines off Wonsan, on the east coast.

13 Oct.—Allied naval and air bombardment of east coast targets continued, ranging almost up to the Soviet frontier. At the same time South Korean troops advanced north from Wonsan with allied air and naval support. On the west coast enemy targets in the Changyon and Cho areas were attacked by British aircraft.

It was learned that U.N. troops advancing north of the 38th parallel had encircled Kumchon, and captured a bridge over the Yesong at Hanpo, eight miles north of Kumchon.

It was announced in Tokyo that an Australian fighter squadron had been moved from its base at Iwakuni to Pohang, on the east coast of South Korea.

14 Oct.—The South Korean Cabinet issued a statement rejecting the decision of the U.N. interim committee on Korea to limit its authority to the area south of the 38th parallel.

15 Oct.—It was learned that U.N. and South Korean troops were moving rapidly towards Pyongyang from the south, south-east, and east, and had captured notably Nanchonjom, fifty-three miles south-

east of the capital, and Yongdong and Koksán, forty-five miles and fifty-two miles respectively to its east. British and Australian troops left to mop up in the Kumchón trap reported that they had wiped out between 8,000 and 12,000 Communist troops. South Korean troops moving north of Wonsan, on the east coast, captured Yonghung. Others moving westward from this area repelled some enemy resistance at Tongyang.

Conference between President Truman and Gen. MacArthur (*see United States*).

16 Oct.—U.N. forces continued to close in on Pyongyang against generally light resistance. The advance of South Korean troops from Koksán to Suan brought them to within about thirty-six miles of the capital to the east, while to the south British Commonwealth troops occupied Sohung, some fourteen miles beyond Namchónjon. The South Koreans advancing up the east coast were reported to be within five miles of Hamhung, an important industrial and communications centre.

U.N. headquarters in Tokyo announced that the U.N. command was now providing civilian relief and that over \$300,000 worth of medical supplies and equipment had already been supplied.

17 Oct.—South Korean troops advancing north-west from Suan took Sangwon and moved on to within about twelve miles east of Pyongyang. U.S. troops, driving up from the south, by-passed Sariwon, which fell to British Commonwealth forces, and occupied Hwangju, twenty-one miles south of the capital. The capture of Hamhung and Hungnam on the east coast by South Korean troops was confirmed.

Dr Syngman Rhee said that his Government fully represented the people and was being welcomed in North Korea. New elections were therefore unnecessary, though they would be held if required by the people of both North and South Korea. The unification of the country presented no problem because the South Korean army was unifying as well as liberating Korea as it advanced. South Korean police were following up behind the army to enforce martial law and voluntary youth leagues were also co-operating. His Government would accept any U.N. resolution but he considered its functions to be purely advisory.

18 Oct.—U.S. troops entered Pyongyang from the south and South Koreans from the east. Resistance, after the break through of the outer defences, was slight and thousands of prisoners were taken.

Several thousand Turkish troops arrived at Pusan to join the U.N. forces.

MALAYA. 5 Oct.—Far East Air Force headquarters announced that R.A.F. anti-bandit operations in September had broken all records and had covered the entire Federation.

An estate assistant in the Layang Layang district of Johore was ambushed and severely wounded by bandits. Six constables travelling in convoy in Perak were wounded by bandit fire.

6 Oct.—Mr Crawley, Under-Secretary of State for Air, told a press conference in Singapore that jet fighters were being sent to Malaya. He

MALAYA (*continued*)

spoke of the importance of having an air force capable of dealing with possible air attack but said there was no need at present for further help from Australia.

9 Oct.—The British assistant manager of a rubber estate in the Kluang area of Johore and two special constables were killed in a bandit ambush.

12 Oct.—Bandits in Johore attacked a party of police, killing three, abducting one, and wounding four.

13 Oct.—Five Chinese Communists set fire to the Michelin rubber factory in a suburb of Singapore, causing some damage.

15 Oct.—A party of police and telecommunications linesmen were ambushed by bandits in Johore and lost nine killed and nine wounded. Security forces later engaged the bandits and killed one of them.

18 Oct.—The mail train from Kuala Lumpur to Singapore was mined at a point seven miles north of Johore Bahru, causing one death and several injuries. In Singapore a policeman on point duty was shot and mortally wounded by a Chinese gunman.

Sir Harold Briggs, director of anti-bandit operations, announced at Kuala Lumpur that the Federation was setting up jungle companies of special police on a paramilitary basis to take over eventually from the army. He also spoke of the excellent progress being made in resettlement, and forecast that the main part of this programme would be completed early in 1951.

MALTA. 16 Oct.—In the speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament, the Governor, Sir Gerald Creasy, said that rigid economy must be enforced to meet the Budget deficit which had risen from the £187,000 forecast to £475,000.

NETHERLANDS. 5 Oct.—*Indonesia*. The office of the South Moluccas Republic at the Hague announced that it had asked the U.N. Committee for Indonesia, President Truman, Mr Acheson, and Mr Attlee, to mediate in Amboina.

12 Oct.—*Government Changes*. It was learned that the Minister of Defence, Dr Schokking, had resigned.

NEW ZEALAND. 9 Oct.—Mr Doidge in New York (*see United States*).

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY. 5 Oct.—Association of Greece with Mediterranean defence (*see United States*).

18 Oct.—The Council of Deputies began a further series of meetings in London.

PAKISTAN. 5 Oct.—*Kashmir*. Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister, speaking in a Parliamentary debate on Kashmir, said that the problem could only be settled by the Security Council. India must be ordered to carry out her obligations under the plebiscite agreement. Pakistan's policy was unalterable. 'We are resolved to secure the right of self-

determination and we shall not allow India to dominate Kashmir by force'.

North-West Frontier. The Defence Ministry announced that the armed Afghan raiders (*see p. 644*) had been driven back across the frontier.

7 Oct.—*North-West Frontier.* The Prime Minister, addressing the Assembly on relations with Afghanistan, condemned the latter's propaganda campaign against Pakistan and in favour of a so-called independent 'Pushtunistan' and said that nothing would make Pakistan yield one inch of her soil. After describing various concessions made to Afghanistan during the past few months he referred to a number of minor frontier violations, culminating in that of 2 October, about which a protest had been sent to Kabul. He said that Pakistan was still willing to discuss economic and cultural questions of common interest between the two countries but gave a warning of the grave consequences involved in disturbing the peace of the strategic frontier area.

Afghan denial of frontier raid (*see Afghanistan*).

8 Oct.—It was learned that the Government had prepared a six-year development plan, estimated to cost 2,600 m. rupees, covering agricultural, transport, industrial, and other projects.

The Hindu Minister of Law, Mr Mandal, resigned in protest against the alleged ill-treatment of the Hindu minority.

11 Oct.—*Korea.* After a speech by the Prime Minister, Parliament, by 40 votes to 2, with 1 abstention, approved the Government's support of U.N. policy in Korea.

14 Oct.—*Minorities.* The Prime Minister, replying to questions in Parliament about the resignation of Mr Mandal, refuted his allegations of the ill-treatment of minorities in Pakistan and said categorically that the situation in east Bengal was normal and that there had been no communal incident there since the Delhi agreement. With the restoration of confidence the number of Hindus returning to East Bengal had greatly increased. He reaffirmed the recent resolution of the Muslim League that they must 'redouble their efforts to win the confidence of the minorities'.

PALESTINE. 6 Oct.—*Black Market.* It was learned that the Cabinet had conferred special emergency powers on the Prime Minister for three months to enable him to combat the black market.

15 Oct.—*Israel: Government Changes.* Following the decision of the religious *bloc* to withdraw from the Government, the Cabinet resigned. The President asked the Prime Minister, Mr Ben Gurion, to form a new one.

Statement on Jordan's claims (*see Jordan*).

16 Oct.—*Israel.* Mr Ben Gurion told Parliament that he had been unable to form a new Cabinet and proposed the holding of a general election within two months. He submitted to Parliament an interim Government consisting of himself and six other members of the Mapai (Labour) Party.

Israel's autumn manoeuvres opened with a general mobilization and the cancellation of all leave.

18 Oct.—*Israel*. A motion of confidence in the caretaker Government was defeated in Parliament by 57 votes to 43.

PERSIA. 10 Oct.—The Prime Minister told Parliament that the U.S. Export-Import Bank had granted Persia a \$25 m. development loan.

17 Oct.—Customs duties were doubled on all imports from twenty-one countries which restricted Persian goods.

POLAND. 15 Oct.—Warsaw radio said that the six-year plan was running into serious difficulties because of a shortage of 2 m. industrial workers.

SOUTH AFRICA. 13 Oct.—*Racial Policy*. The Prime Minister, Dr Malan, as leader of the Nationalist Party, and his Finance Minister, Mr Havenga, as leader of the Afrikaner Party, announced an agreement for separate Parliamentary representation of Cape coloured people.

15 Oct.—*Defence*. Mr Erasmus, the Defence Minister, stated in Johannesburg on return from his visit overseas, that he had had satisfactory talks with the Governments of Britain, the U.S.A., France, and Portugal on the defence of the Union and the African continent. Britain and the U.S.A. realized the strategic importance of South Africa and were prepared to release modern equipment for its three Services.

16 Oct.—*Foreign Trade*. The Minister of Economic Affairs announced relaxations in import controls on certain essential consumer goods.

THAILAND. 10 Oct.—*Korea*. It was learned that a military liaison mission had gone to Tokyo to confer at U.N. headquarters there on the despatch of troops to Korea.

It was learned that on 19 September the Government had signed a technical aid pact with the U.S. Government under the Point Four programme.

17 Oct.—A military aid pact with the U.S.A. was signed in Bangkok, under which the U.S.A. agreed to supply Thailand with military equipment and provide officers and technicians for training purposes.

TURKEY. 8 Oct.—*Bulgaria*. It was learned that for the third time within a month the frontier with Bulgaria was closed as a result of friction arising from Bulgaria's decision to repatriate from Bulgaria all persons of Turkish origin.

18 Oct.—Arrival of Turkish troops in Korea (*see Korea*).

UNITED NATIONS

COMMISSION ON THE BALKANS

13 Oct.—It was learned that the Commission had informed the

General Assembly that Bulgaria was diverting the course of the River Evros in an effort to change the frontier between Bulgaria and Greece.

COMMISSION ON KOREA

10 Oct.—Representatives of the seven countries taking part in the new Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (Australia, Chile, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, and Turkey) elected an interim committee to act until the Commission itself went to Korea.

12 Oct.—The interim committee adopted a proposal advising the unified command to limit the powers of the Syngman Rhee regime to South Korea, at least until elections had been held, and to assume itself temporary responsibility for the civil administration of North Korea.

13 Oct.—Mr Ross (U.S.A.), addressing the committee on the military occupation of Korea, approved the decision to confine the power of the Syngman Rhee regime to South Korea. While the U.N. military authorities would have to take over temporarily certain administrative functions in North Korea, their controls should be limited and should not completely supplant the Pyongyang Government. The U.N. Commission must be brought into the picture as soon as possible, and the Korean people given every encouragement to resume their political activity. On the election of an all-Korean Government only a minimum of U.N. forces should be left for security purposes, and these should be completely withdrawn when the Government was firmly established. The U.S. Government also held that though North Koreans guilty of atrocities should be punished, there must be no reprisals against anyone for having belonged to the Communist Party, or to the North Korean army or administration.

14 Oct.—Rejection of resolution by South Korean Government (*see Korea*).

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

12 Oct.—*China*. At a special session of the Council held to consider plans for Korean relief a Soviet proposal to remove the Chinese Nationalist delegate was defeated by 11 votes to 7 (including Britain). The Soviet delegate did not leave the meeting.

16 Oct.—*Korea*. The Council agreed to set up a seven-Power study group to examine the probable needs for the relief and rehabilitation of Korea.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

6 Oct.—*Korea*. The eight-Power proposals returned from the Political Committee with an amendment that all representative bodies of the Korean people, South and North, be invited to co-operate with the United Nations in restoring peace and creating a unified Government. Mr Malik (U.S.S.R.) began by proposing that envoys of North and South Korea should be heard before the Assembly took its decision. He was out-voted by 41 to 6. Mr Younger (Britain) gave a renewed

U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY (*continued*)

assurance that military operations would not go beyond the objectives contained in the proposals. He announced that Thailand was prepared to take the place left vacant in the new commission. Mr Austin (U.S.A.) declared categorically that the U.S.A. sought nothing from Korea and said that after the fighting was over the country should be left alone again as soon as possible, free from foreign interference. Although his Government was prepared to help in restoring peace and security it would be well pleased if other countries felt they could take a larger share in the task still confronting the United Nations. He also said that his Government did not seek to impose Dr Syngman Rhee or any other official upon the Korean people in any area.

7 Oct.—*U.S. Security Plan*. Details of the Acheson plan, now jointly sponsored by the U.S.A., Britain, France, Canada, Turkey, the Philippines and Uruguay were made public. It proposed notably to empower any seven members of the Security Council to call an emergency meeting of the Assembly; to set up a peace observation commission to report on the situation in any troubled area, with the consent of the State concerned; to request all member States to maintain within their national armed forces elements so trained and organized that they could promptly be used for U.N. service, on recommendation by the Security Council or the General Assembly, without prejudice to their use in individual or collective self-defence; to set up a panel of military experts to give advice on the training and equipment of U.N. units; and to create a 'collective security measures committee' to report to the Security Council and the Assembly by September 1951 on the methods and resources that might be made available to the United Nations.

Mr John Foster Dulles, the U.S. delegate, said that the proposals were not intended to weaken or by-pass the Security Council.

Korea. The Assembly, by 47 votes to 5, with 8 abstentions, approved the eight-Power proposals which by implication, authorized the crossing of the 38th parallel by U.N. forces. The Soviet counter-proposals were rejected.

Turkey was elected to fill the third of the non-permanent seats on the Security Council falling vacant.

Political Committee

5 Oct.—*Balkans Peace Treaties*. The *ad hoc* committee, by 39 votes to 5 with 13 abstentions, approved a resolution condemning Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania of failing to observe their treaty obligations on settling human rights disputes.

9 Oct.—*U.S. Security Plan*. Mr Foster Dulles (U.S.A.) introducing the Acheson Plan (*see General Assembly, 7 Oct.*) emphasized that its main importance lay in circumventing the veto which prevented the Security Council from dealing rapidly with a crisis.

10 Oct.—*U.S. Security Plan*. Mr Vyshinsky, the Soviet Foreign Minister, in a speech strongly supporting the U.N. Charter, accepted certain provisions of the Acheson plan which, in his opinion, fell within it. Thus he agreed to the proposal to call special sessions of the Assembly,

stipulating however that this must be at the request of all members of the Security Council. He also accepted the proposal for an observation commission, but rejected the plan to raise U.N. units in national armies as an attempt to circumvent the rights of the Security Council.

11 Oct.—*U.S. Security Plan*. Mr Vyshinsky, continuing the debate, again made it clear that he opposed any attempt to weaken the power of the Security Council. He proposed: (1) that the five great Powers should confer on the maintenance of peace, as provided under Article 106 of the Charter; and (2) that the Security Council should renew its efforts to put into effect the military clauses of the Charter.

Doubts about the strict legality of the Acheson plan were expressed by other members, Sir Zaffrullah Khan, for instance, suggesting that they amounted to a revision of the Charter.

12 Oct.—*U.S. Security Plan*. Mr Younger urged Mr Vyshinsky to elaborate his proposals, declaring that there was nothing new in them and that efforts to reach agreement both on the military clauses of the Charter and through big-Power talks had always, so far, failed through Soviet intransigence. The Acheson plan was an attempt to strengthen the Charter by giving a more coherent form to the powers already available to the Assembly. There was no intention of stripping the Security Council of its rights and duties.

13 Oct.—*U.S. Security Plan*. After further speeches by the U.S. and Soviet delegates, in the course of which the latter appealed to the Americans to stop trying to dictate their wishes and to return to the spirit of war-time co-operation, Mr Vyshinsky tabled a series of amendments to the seven-Power draft, deleting all reference to the earmarking of troops.

16 Oct.—*U.S. Security Plan*. The U.S. delegate placed before the committee a revised version of the seven-Power resolution. The main provisions of the original draft remained unaltered, but one important amendment provided that the Assembly could only recommend the use of armed force in the face of an actual breach of the peace or an act of aggression, and another that a special session of the Assembly could be called at the request of any seven members of the Security Council or by a majority of members of the United Nations. The new draft also contained a clause underlining the need for observing human rights and for creating and maintaining conditions of economic and social well-being in all countries. The Soviet amendments were not included.

Sir Frank Soskice, the British Solicitor-General, made a speech in which he sought to prove that the plan was legally consistent with the Charter. This was contested by Mr Vyshinsky.

17 Oct.—*U.S. Security Plan*. Mr Dulles and Mr Vyshinsky held a private meeting before discussions were resumed in committee.

Libya. It was learned that various proposals on the future of Libya in the *ad hoc* committee had been reduced to a compromise draft, backed by thirteen States, which called for the convening of the Libyan National Assembly not later than 1 January 1951 and for the creation by it of a provisional central Government before April 1952. It was further proposed, in conformity with the 1949 decision, that

U.N. *Political Committee* (continued)

Britain and France should transfer their powers to the new Government before January 1952.

18 Oct.—*U.S. Security Plan*. The separate clauses of the draft were adopted by the committee, voting on the main clauses being as follows: (1) to summon emergency sessions of the Assembly at twenty-four hours notice—52 to 5, with 2 abstentions; (2) to establish a fourteen-man peace observation commission—55 to 5; (3) to recommend the creation by member States of special military units available for U.N. service—48 to 5, with 6 abstentions; (4) to create a collective security measures committee to report by September 1951 on methods, including armed force, for strengthening peace—47 to 5, with 7 abstentions.

SECRETARIAT

5 Oct.—*Korea*. It was learned that a report had been received from the U.N. Commission giving evidence of North Korean atrocities.

SECURITY COUNCIL

12 Oct.—The Soviet delegate, at a closed meeting of the Council, vetoed the proposed re-election of Mr Trygve Lie as U.N. Secretary-General. Of the other delegates, nine supported the nomination and Nationalist China abstained.

16 Oct.—*Palestine*. In discussion on alleged violations of the Palestine armistice agreement, the Egyptian delegate said there was evidence that Israel was trying to get rid of all the Arabs from her territory in order to make room for more Jewish immigrants. The expulsion of over 4,000 Beduin from the Negeb which began in August, leading to the death of at least thirteen persons, was still continuing in spite of protests.

The Israeli delegate denied these charges and said that the only Beduin to have been expelled were some 200 families who had entered the territory illegally. He condemned the refusal of the Arab States to negotiate a final peace settlement and described Egypt's blockade as a virtual act of war.

18 Oct.—Peking protest *re* U.S. violation of Chinese territorial air, and request for withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea (*see China*).

UNITED STATES. 5 Oct.—Austrian Note *re* Soviet interference (*see Austria*).

Atlantic Pact. The State Department received a Note from Greece accepting the invitation of the Atlantic Treaty Council to associate with defence plans in the Mediterranean.

8 Oct.—Mr Gaitskell, the British Minister for Economic Affairs, arrived in New York. He told questioning reporters that there was no intention of revaluing the pound.

Austria. It was learned that Mr Webb, the Assistant Secretary of State, had written to the Austrian Chancellor reaffirming the Government's intention to discharge its obligations with respect to the maintenance of law and order in the area of its responsibility in Austria.

Collective Defence. Mr Acheson re-emphasized in a speech in New

York the importance of strengthening the collective defence of the free nations in order to reduce the military inequality with Russia and hence make negotiation more possible. The period of gathering strength was, however, one of great peril.

Mr Spofford, the U.S. chairman of the North Atlantic Treaty deputies, said in a radio interview that the U.S.A. would finance European rearmament indefinitely until the free world was strong enough to resist Russian attack.

9 Oct.—Mr Doidge, the New Zealand Minister for External Affairs, arrived in New York from London.

Rejection of Soviet Note protesting *re* frontier violation by U.S. aircraft (*see U.S.S.R.*).

10 Oct.—*Korea*. President Truman issued a statement announcing his forthcoming meeting with Gen. MacArthur and emphasizing the importance of the economic and social reconstruction of Korea. He reaffirmed that the U.S.A. wanted nothing of Korea and wished to withdraw her troops as soon as this was consistent with her obligations as a member of the United Nations.

Further rejection of Soviet Note (*see U.S.S.R.*).

Loan to Persia. (*see Persia*).

Austria. Dr Gruber, the Austrian Foreign Minister, addressing the National Press Club in Washington, said that if the peace treaty negotiations failed altogether 'we shall have to appeal to the United Nations to help us to get rid of the intruder'.

Technical aid pact with Thailand (*see Thailand*).

It was announced that Gen. Lauris Norstad had been appointed C.-in-C., U.S. Air Forces in Europe, in succession to Gen. Cannon.

11 Oct.—*Japan*. Mr Acheson told a press conference that Mr Dulles was holding discussions in New York with other members of the Far Eastern Commission, including the Soviet representative, on the possibility of a peace treaty for Japan.

12 Oct.—*France*. Gen. Marshall, Secretary of Defence, Mr Acheson, and other senior officials received M. Moch and M. Petsche, the French Defence and Finance Ministers, for preliminary discussions on the French rearmament programme.

Canada. Mr Pearson, the Canadian Minister of External Affairs, spoke at the Pilgrims dinner in New York of Canada's role in world affairs and stressed the importance of the partnership which had grown up between Britain, the U.S., and Canada.

Defence. Gen. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said in a broadcast that the proposed increase of the armed forces to 2,100,000 was still inadequate to guarantee world peace. The Joint Chiefs of Staff were preparing a plan for a further expansion.

British Rearmament. It was learned that agreement had been reached with Britain on U.S. aid to the first £200 m. stage of Britain's £3,600 m. rearmament programme.

13 Oct.—President Truman arrived by air at Honolulu with his advisers en route for Wake Island, and met Admiral Radford, C.-in-C. of the U.S. Pacific Fleet.

UNITED STATES (*continued*)

France. Formal discussions on French rearmament opened at the State Department between senior officials, including Gen. Marshall, Mr Acheson, Mr Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr Foster, the E.C.A. Administrator, and the French Defence and Finance Ministers.

15 Oct.—*Truman-MacArthur Meeting.* A conference was held on Wake Island, in the Pacific, between President Truman, Gen. MacArthur, and their political and military advisers. A statement issued later by the President said that a 'very complete unanimity of view' had prevailed over the discussions, which covered Korea, including the 'spiritual and political rehabilitation' of the country, the future of Japan, and U.S. policy for promoting peace in the Pacific.

A statement issued by Gen. MacArthur on his return to Tokyo said that he had much enjoyed the conference, which had referred to Far East problems, particularly the Korean, Japanese, and Philippine areas.

16 Oct.—Economic co-operation agreement with Indonesia (*see Indonesia*).

France. M. Moch left Washington for France.

17 Oct.—*Foreign Policy.* President Truman, broadcasting from San Francisco where he had returned from Wake Island, reviewed in very general terms his discussions with Gen. MacArthur, explaining that he had made the trip so as to obtain first-hand information from the commander in the field. After speaking with satisfaction of the military achievements in Korea he reaffirmed that the U.S.A. wanted to establish the peace and security of the country under a democratic Government and sought for herself no territory or special privileges there. He also reaffirmed U.S. support for the programme of relief and rehabilitation of Korea.

U.S. efforts in co-operation with the United Nations for world peace had been consistently obstructed by the Soviet Government which, having embarked on a new policy of colonialism, refused to co-operate, or allow its satellites to co-operate, with any nations not under its control. Soviet aggression and threats of aggression, backed by a huge standing army had forced the free nations to build up their own defences. The military strengthening of the free world must continue unless the Soviet Union proved that she wanted peace by living up to the principles of the U.N. Charter—i.e. by joining with the United Nations in calling on the North Koreans to surrender, by lifting the Iron Curtain and permitting the free exchange of information, and by co-operating with the United Nations in setting up a workable system of collective security.

After comparing the revolutionary ideals of democracy with the tyranny of Soviet Communism which, while claiming to stand for freedom sought to turn its allies into colonial slaves, he gave an outline of U.S. policy in the Far East and appealed for a spirit of mutual understanding. The U.S.A. had no desire to impose on these peoples a ready-made set of answers to their complicated problems. They sympathized with their desire for independence and wanted to help

them attain it, knowing that they themselves had much to learn from these older civilizations. There were many ways in which the U.S.A. could help in raising the standard of living but they offered help only to those who wanted it. They sought 'full partnership with the peoples of Asia, as with all other peoples, in the defence and support of the ideals . . . of the U.N. Charter.'

Egypt. Mr Acheson received the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mohamed Salah-el-Din Bey.

Military aid pact with Thailand (*see Thailand*).

France. A statement issued at the end of the State Department talks said that the U.S.A. had agreed to provide France with military aid both for metropolitan use and for Indo-China.

18 Oct.—Details of military aid for France (*see France*).

U.S.S.R. 6 Oct.—Austrian Note *re* Soviet interference (*see Austria*).

8 Oct.—*China.* Tass announced that the ratification instruments of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of 14 February 1950 had been exchanged in Peking on 30 September.

9 Oct.—*U.S.A.* Mr Gromyko, the deputy Foreign Minister, read to Mr Barbour, counsellor at the U.S. Embassy, a Note of protest which stated that on 8 October two U.S. aircraft had crossed the Soviet frontier from Korea and fired on an airfield 100 kilometres within Soviet territory. Mr Barbour refused to accept the protest which, he said, should properly have been addressed to the United Nations.

10 Oct.—*U.S.A.* The Note was sent to the U.S. Embassy but was later returned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

12 Oct.—Mr Stalin's message to North Korea (*see Korea*).

VATICAN. 15 Oct.—According to information reaching the Vatican, over 10,000 priests and members of religious communities had been executed, imprisoned, or exiled in the anti-Catholic drive behind the Iron Curtain.

YUGOSLAVIA. 15 Oct.—A decree was published abolishing as from 1 November all special privileges in the supply of rationed goods.

18 Oct.—*Greek Refugee Children.* A statement issued by the directorate of information said that of the 12,000 children who had come to Yugoslavia during the Greek civil war 1,660 were in Red Cross homes and most of the remainder with their parents, themselves refugees, who had settled in Yugoslavia. Contrary to accusations both in Greece and the Cominform countries, the children were well cared for, as witnessed by U.N. investigators in 1949, and their disposal would be in strict accordance with the U.N. resolution of November 1949. \$2,080,000 had been spent on the children up to October 1950. The statement also accused the Cominform of stirring up trouble among the children.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

1950

- Oct. 28 Meeting of Defence Ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty, Washington.
- Nov. — Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, New Zealand.
- „ — Second part of the 1950 session of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe—Strasbourg.
- „ 2 Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, fifth session, Torquay.
- „ 3 Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, Rome.
- „ 7 Congressional elections—U.S.A.
- „ 13 Council of the F.A.O., eleventh session, Washington.
- „ 13 Second World Peace Congress, Sheffield.
- Dec. 3 Municipal elections, west Berlin.

1951

- Jan. — Trusteeship Council, eighth session.
- Feb. — Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, seventh session, Lahore
- May 7 World Health Assembly, fourth session, Geneva.
- „ 21 Economic Commission for Europe, sixth session, Geneva.
- „ 21 Economic Commission for Latin America, fourth session, Mexico.